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COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT The Treatment, Benefits, Uniforms
and Morale of the North Korean
Air Force

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Subject: Morale of NK Air Force (including treatment)

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Morale of NK Air Force Personnel (including treatment)

1. General Remarks: The following is an explanation to all items pertaining to the morale of the NK Air Force personnel, especially salary, food and other allowances for the daily life of pilots.

The NK Government handles the air navigation pilots as outpost fighters in the accomplishment of their revolutionary task, giving salaries and supplies equal to those given to the high ranking staff above majors in the infantry of the NK Army (NKA) granting food and other treatment during official travel and recreation the same as those of generals and vice-ministers, and controlling marriages so as to take women of enthusiastic elements as officially recognized by the Party as wives. Giving indoctrination of Communistic ideology in the minds of pilots was the chief concern of NK authorities who thought them to be important materialistic factors of offensive and defensive battles in the possible military adventures for communization in the future. For this reason they train pilots with good treatment in order to brace up the morale.

2. Salaries, Grants, and Allowances: The salaries paid to the air force personnel were classified into three categories according to the kinds of service such as the officers and men in general, pilots, and land maintenance officers. There were financial regulations governing the payments of basic salaries, military title allowances, and service allowances additionally paid according to the number of years served, in addition to the family allowances, differing in amounts for pilots and non-pilots. Moreover, the pilots were given flight allowances and even the non-commissioned officers and privates, except maintenance officers, were entitled to the payments in accordance with the financial regulations applied to all soldiers of the NKA, including the ground force and the navy. The over-service non-commissioned officers were also given the treatment due to a junior-lieutenant. All salaries and allowances were paid between the 20th and 25th of each month on the basis of the salary cards

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- (1) The following is a diagram showing the items of grants by kinds of services:

a. Ordinary officers) = Basic salary + Military title allowance +
Maintenance officers) Service allowance + Temporary subsidy (Family allowance)

Note: Basic salaries are different in amounts.

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- b. Pilot = Basic salary + Military title allowance + Service allowance + Temporary subsidy (Family allowance) + Flight allowance
- c. Over-service non-commissioned officers = Basic salary + Temporary Subsidy (Family allowance) + Service allowance (not clear).
- d. Ordinary soldiers) = Basic salary.
Maintenance soldiers)

Note: Basic salaries are different in amounts.

The basic salaries in a, b, c, d are all different in amounts.

The temporary subsidy in b is different from that in a and c in amounts.

The basic salaries form the greatest portion of the receipts of the officers, whose military title allowance and service allowance were only small amounts.

- (2) All officers and men (including over-service non-commissioned officers) were entitled to the payments in accordance with the financial regulations, applicable to the personnel of NKA. The payments are based on rank, according to which different amounts of additional grants of military allowances, service allowances and family allowances were given. The non-commissioned officers and privates were given basic salaries only, but the master-sergeants were given family rations, and the over-service non-commissioned officers were given basic salaries in similar amounts due to a junior lieutenant.

- a. Basic salary: It was paid to the officers in principle according to rank and it was also given to the officers on the waiting list. If a senior-lieutenant served as a company commander, he was paid the basic salary due to a captain, because a company commander was a captain according to the army organization and, if he served as a platoon leader, he was paid the basic salary due to a junior lieutenant. The basic salary occupied the greater portion of receipts of all officers and over-service non-commissioned officers, and the latter was given similar pay due to a junior-lieutenant.
- b. Military title allowance: It was paid according to rank regardless of position or duty. For instance, a senior-lieutenant who performed the duty of a company commander received the military title allowance due to a senior-lieutenant though he acted as a captain and, for this reason, many officers in the same positions were given different amounts of military allowances, which varied beginning from five Won for a junior-lieutenant, adding two Won for each promotion in rank.

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- c. Service allowance: It was paid to officers of consecutive service of more than two years, adding three percent of the basic salary for each position, and for service exceeding two years, one percent raise was added to the three percent (which was the basic ratio) for each one year of longer services. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- d. Temporary subsidy: It was paid in the name of family allowance, giving 0.50 Won for each member of the family of all officers regardless of the number of family members, the rank or position of the officers, and the number of years of service. It was directly paid to the officers from the financial section of each unit on pay day in each month although the family members had their own occupations, and the same amount of family allowance was given to all over-service non-commissioned officers also.

Note: See the Table of Ranks, Official Organizations, and Basic Salaries of Military Officers on the Attachment (4-1).

- (3) Aviators: The aviators, mentioned in this paragraph, comprise pilots, air navigators, gunners and others in flying service for the NK Air Force. They were given salaries and allowances in accordance with special financial regulations. See Pay schedule of aviators on Attachment (4-2).

- a. Basic salary: The basic salary, which occupied the largest portion of receipts of the aviators, varied according to their positions regardless of rank. Even though the definite amounts of pay were unknown, a plain aviator with the rank of a lieutenant was given the basic salary equal to that of an infantry major, NKA.

The pilots on MIG-17 DP, maintained by the NKA, was in a higher position in comparison to pilots on other kinds of aircraft. In other words, he was treated as equal to the company commander on a MIG-15, MIG-15 BIS, and MIG-17. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- b. Military title and service allowances: The aviators received the same amounts of these allowances as those disbursed to other officers mentioned above.
- c. Temporary allowance: A family allowance of eight Won for each member of dependents of aviators in flying service was given in the same way as in the case of other officers.

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- d. Flying allowance: The aviators received two kinds of flying allowance, that is different amounts according to classes and amounts for hours of flight during nights and bad weather.

Allowances according to classes:

Aviator without class	No allowance
3rd class aviator	3-4 Won a month (not clear)
2nd class aviator	Unknown
1st class aviator	Unknown

Allowances for flights in all weathers:

All aviators regardless of class	Five Won per hour.
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- (4) Maintenance officer: A salary higher than ordinary officers and lower than those in flying service was given, but the definite amount was unknown. The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in maintenance service received different amounts of salaries according to their positions. They were entitled to receive the same items of pay due to all other officers and men, but the amounts of their basic salaries were different. When a non-commissioned officer was in the maintenance service, he received his basic salary in accordance with the financial regulations governing maintenance officers, otherwise he was treated as other officers under the same financial regulations.
- (5) Laborers: All laborers were paid in accordance with the special wage regulations, but individual wage amounts were unknown. However, they received the food rations given to all civilians in NK.

3. Food: The NK air force personnel were given four kinds of food in the following manner:

Ordinary officers and men	Meal No. 1
Maintenance officers and men	Meal No. 6
Patients	Meal No. 12
Aviators	Meal No. 4

- (1) Flying officers: A flying officer was given No. 4 Meal of 6,500 calories per diem per capita regardless of the kind of aircraft and day or night flights. The meal was served three times a day, but during flying exercises, some food between the regular meals was given. All aviators, single or married, ate their meals at the Unit mess hall, but on Sundays, the married officers were allowed to eat three meals at their residences.

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- a. Food on Sundays: For Sunday consumption, the married officers were given rice as one month's ration at one time together with enough side-dishes, but no cash payments were made.
- b. Food during official travels to other air bases: Some food tickets of No. 4 Meals were given to eat the food in exchange for the tickets at the destinations as long as the traveling officers stay in those places.
- c. Food during official travels to places other than air bases: No No. 4 Meals were sold at places other than air bases, therefore, the traveling officer was given enough rice and money to buy side-dishes so that he could buy food corresponding to No. 4 Meal. In other words, he was given 900 grams of rice (substituting 200 grams of flour with rice) with three Won of cash for side-dishes per diem.
- d. Food during recreation: The officers were ordered to go to a recreation ground run by the Government and were given certificates of stoppage of food ration issued by the commanding officer of their units showing names and positions of the traveling officers. Then they were able to get the No. 4 Meals on presentation of the certificates at the recreation grounds.
- e. Kind and volumes of food:

Rice	700 grams per diem
Bread	200 grams per diem
Butter	80 grams per diem
Sugar	70 grams per diem
Fruits	400 grams per diem
Chocolates (Soviet)	5 grams per diem
Milk	?
Chicken	?
Pork	200 grams per diem (not clear)
Fish	?
Vegetables	?
Other (Salt, sauce, red pepper powder, bean-paste, etc.)	

Note: Sometimes, beef was served in place of pork.

- (2) Maintenance officers: No. 6 Meals same as those of tank soldiers were up to 4,000 calories per diem. Married officers were allowed to eat three meals at their residences by receiving rice at one time and side-dishes from time to time to last one month, but the single officers were ordered to eat at the mess hall of the unit. The daily food ration consisted of 700 grams of rice with some bread.

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- (3) Patients: Sick officers were given No. 12 Meal with more calories than those supplied to other officers. At each air base, there was a separate mess hall for sick officers, but the kinds of food served here were unknown.
- (4) Officer and men in general: No. 1 Meal of 3,600 calories per diem was given in the same manner as in the case of maintenance servicemen.
- (5) Families: Family members of officers, over-service non-commissioned officers, and master sergeants were given the same food distributions as in the food section of each air base, where the families of the flying officers were given the largest quantities of food.
- a. Family of aviators:
- Rice 500 grams per diem per capita.
- b. Family of other officers, maintenance officers, over-service non-commissioned officers, and master sergeants:
- Rice (including miscellaneous grains) 300 grams per diem per capita.
- (*) Laborers: In principle, laborers were not entitled to unit food rations, but they received food distributions like ordinary civilians. However, they ate lunch at the army mess hall since they were mostly hired in the mess hall.

4. Vacation & Recreation:

- (1) Vacation: In the service regulations of the NK Air Force personnel, there were no provisions for regular vacations or vacations on applications. Moreover, following the set-up of an organization for fighting preparations since 1959, all vacations were strictly restricted, except a ten days' reward vacation granted to one or two men annually in one regiment and another ten days comfort vacation allowed to the graduates of military officers' schools, newly assigned to the flying squads or maintenance sections. All soldiers were ordered to attend the political lecture meetings to promote their fighting spirit, and no one could apply for vacations for private reasons. During the first part of 1959, a few days' vacation was informally permitted to officers by Division commanders, but later this kind of vacation was also strictly prohibited.
- (2) Recreation: Recreation was granted to officers since the Armistice of 1953, the period of recreation and the locations of recreation grounds being as follows:

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- a. Flying officers, maintenance officers, and high ranking officers above colonel: These officers went to the recreation stations of the Ministry of National Defense in Sokhu to rest 20 days annually in summer, while the flying officers and the maintenance officers enjoyed a 15 days' rest here on occasion by rotation. [] the flying and maintenance officers were given 30 days vacation a year, but this period was restricted to 20 days [] following the organization of fighting preparations. Sokhu was the unique sea beach recreation station in NK, where the NK Cabinet ministers and vice-ministers also visited during summer time.

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- b. Other service below lieutenant-colonel: These officers went to the Kalma Peninsula Recreation Station in Wonsan [] to rest 15 days annually. This recreation station was laid out [] and accommodations were given to the visitors from summer in the same year, but the scale was so small that not all officers enjoyed recreation here. The recreation station was under the management of the Ministry of Air Force while the Sokhu Recreation Station was run by the Rear General Bureau, Ministry of National Defense.

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(3) Outing:

- a. Officers: In principle, the officers were free to go out of their barracks after the day's duty was over, and they were also free to wear civilian clothing during the outings. However, following the organization of fighting preparations [] the wearing of civilian clothing was prohibited, and all officers residing inside and outside of the barracks had to get an oral permit of the unit commander beforehand. [] all the officers were called by the unit commanders to attend various daily meetings until 2100 or 2200 hours on week days and were ordered to work on vegetable farms on Sundays, and therefore, there was no time to go outside. During the political indoctrination meetings, the enjoyment of free time for leisure and rotten pleasures was severely denounced, thus placing ban on the outing of officers, including flying officers, on private business.
- b. Non-commissioned officers and privates: These low ranking servicemen were able to travel on Sunday, but [] these travels were restricted to only one or two times a year, and [] it was further restricted to one time only. There were two reasons for this restriction. If the soldiers should see the poor condition of the promotion of the people's living which had not been accomplished more than 50 percent of the original plans, they would distrust the Government and its habitual propaganda of lies, and if too many soldiers go out of their barracks, it would be difficult to maintain the man-power under the present organization of fighting preparation.

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5. Uniforms and Rank Insignias

- (1) Uniforms: The NK Air Force changed the uniforms of its personnel from the stand-up collar style to the stain model for some unknown reason. The uniforms were divided into four classes - private (including master-sergeants), lower ranking officers (junior lieutenant - senior lieutenant), upper ranking officers (major - lieutenant colonel), and high ranking officers (colonel - general). The summer and winter uniforms and caps were different. The flying officers (including gunners and navigators) wore summer uniforms according to the above distinctions in addition to a suit of ceremonial dress and winter uniforms due to upper ranking officers plus a suit of ceremonial dress, which was of wool for summer and winter wear. The NK Air Force divided the year into two seasons - summer (1 May - 30 September) and winter (1 October - 30 April), and the clothing for each season was given out ten days ahead of the change of season. The clothing of flying officers, except the ceremonial dress was the same as those of the infantrymen, but the rank insignias were different.

- a. Privates: [] the wearing of epaulettes was done away with and the rank insignias were donned in leaf (?) and the uniforms were distributed to be turned in as in the infantry.

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Uniforms of privates:

- One suit of summer clothing (cotton), distributed annually.
- One summer cap (hemp), distributed annually.
- 14 pairs of footwear (hemp) distributed annually, not to be returned.
- 12 pairs of fighting sneakers (canvas) distributed annually, not to be returned.
- Two suits of summer underwear (cotton) distributed annually, exchanged with new ones.
- One suit of winter clothing (cotton padded) distributed annually, exchanged with new ones.
- One winter cap (cotton padded), distributed annually, exchanged with new ones.
- Two suits of winter underwears (cotton padded), distributed annually, exchanged with new ones.
- One winter overcoat (cotton in every two years) distributed, exchanged with new ones.
- One pair of gloves (cotton) distributed annually, exchanged with new ones.
- One pair of [] (cotton) distributed each year, not to be returned.

- b. Officers: The kinds of clothing for summer and winter were the same, but the clothing materials for the lower and high ranking

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officers were different. The cap and uniform were the same as those of the infantrymen, the only difference being the color of the rank insignias.

Season	Kind	Quantity	Clothing Materials		
			Lower Ranking Officers	Upper Ranking Officers	High Ranking Officers
Summer	Uniform	1	Hemp	Hemp	Serge, cabatin
"	Cap	1	Hemp	Hemp	Serge, (in 2 years)
"	Sneakers	1	Canvas	Canvas	None
"	Socks	2	Cotton	Cotton	Cotton
"	Foot Wrapping cloth	2	Hemp	Hemp	Hemp
Winter	Uniform	1	Cotton padded	Woolen 2 each year	Woolen 2 each year
"	Cap	1	Cotton padded	Woolen every 3 years	Woolen (different color)
"	Underwear	2	Cotton	Cotton	Cotton
"	Socks	2	Cotton	Cotton	?
"	Foot Wrapping cloth	2	Hemp	Hemp	None
"	Anti-cold shoes	1	Cotton padded	Cotton padded	None
"	Overcoat	1	Cotton padded in every 2 years	Woolen in every three years	Woolen in every three years
"	Shoes	1	Leather	Leather	Leather (Quantity unknown)

- Flying officers: They wore the same uniform as upper ranking officers (majors and lieutenant colonels) together with ceremonial dress of which they were given one suit every three years. They wore the summer cap of high ranking officers, and a flying officer above the rank of a colonel put on all kinds of clothing, except ceremonial dress just as ordinary officers.

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Season	Items	Quantity	Materials	Remarks
Summer	Flying uniform, leather	1 suit in 4 years	Made in China	
"	Flying uniform, cotton	1 suit in 3 years	Made in NK	
"	Flying cap, leather	Changed when worn out	Made in USSR	
"	Flying boots, leather	One pair in two years	Made in NK	
"	Flying gloves, leather	One pair in two years	Made in China	
Winter	Flying uniform, leather	One suit in four years	Silk padded, Made in China	
"	Flying underwear	One suit in three years	Made in NK	
"	Woolen Flying boots	One pair in two years	Leather, Made in NK	
"	Flying cap	Exchanged when worn out	Leather Made in USSR	
"	Socks	Two pairs a year	Woolen Made in NK	
"	Scarf	One in three years	Woolen; Made in NK, China	
"	Gloves	One pair in two years	Leather & worsted yarn; Made in China	
Summer & Winter	G-Clothing	Exchanged when worn out	Silk Made in NK	
"	Cap	One in each year	Silk Made in NK	

Note: See Sketch of Civilian Clothing of Flying Officers, NK Air Force in Attachment 4-3.

- (2) Rank insignias: Following the change in the uniforms of the NK Air Force on 1 May 1959, the size of the rank insignias were slightly altered. The epaulet and the rank insignia were given twice a year together with the uniform.

Note: See Sketch of Rank Insignias in Attachment 4-4.

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6. Other Supplies: There was a marked difference in the treatment of flying officers and other officers in the distribution of cigarettes in addition to salaries, family allowances, family distributions, clothing and food.

Distribution of Cigarettes:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Brand</u>	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	Kumgang	Flying officers (except high ranking)	10 ea per dien	Free of cost
3	Sungni	Ordinary officers (except high ranking)	10 ea per dien	Free of cost

7. Daily Life of Officers and Men:

- (1) Residences inside and outside of barracks: In principle, the married officers lived with their families outside the barracks, and unmarried officers lived inside the barracks. The officers' residences stood in groups near the barracks. Non-commissioned officers and privates had to live inside the barracks regardless of their rank except first sergeants of a company, who were allowed to live outside the barracks by giving food distributions to their families, and to sleep outside on Sundays. The over-service non-commissioned officers were permitted to live in residences like junior lieutenants.

The single officers sleep in iron beds in the barracks residences, and all privates and non-commissioned officers sleep in individual iron beds or on mattresses on the floor. The beddings were as follows:

Officers:

Mattress	1
Cotton-padded quilt	1
Blanket	1
Bed sheets	2
Pillow	1

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates:

Mattress	1
Blanket	2
Bed sheets	2
Pillow	1

The NK Air Force personnel, residing inside and outside the barracks, rose early in the morning between 0500-0600 hours to take various

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exercises and to attend political indoctrination meetings, and went home at 2100 hours to rest.

Especially on a day of flying exercises all the officers gathered in the unit compound between 0600-0630 hours to perform their duties in the air on the basis of their study of aeronautical theories during the previous day, thus they flew on every other day. When they had to no flying exercises, they took their daily lessons from 0700 hours up to 1700-1800 hours, and then attended the political indoctrination meetings before going home at 2200 hours.

- (2) Execution of orders and frictions: The officers and men were taught to obey commands of their superiors as laws, and insubordinations were severely punished. Therefore, all directives from higher officers were faithfully executed unless these directives were anti-national. There were no frictions among conflicting powers, and individual feuds were politically condemned to evade open conflicts.
- (3) Friendship among comrades: Under the new mode of life of Communistic organizations, even the smallest mistakes made in violation of the Party principles were severely criticized during a meeting of the democratic youth or the Party members as all officers and men were encouraged to expose the errors of their comrades for open denunciation. In other words, the NK Air Force authorities strived to unite their officers and men within bounds of the Communistic ideology while prohibiting humanistic sentiments for mutual understanding. For this reason, there is no such thing as friendship among comrades.
- (4) Daily thoughts of officers and men and their sentiments toward ROK: All the non-commissioned officers and men only thought of their discharge from military service, and the new recruits waited impatiently for the termination of period of service although they were unable to put up open resistance against the orders from higher authorities, while the officers absolutely obeyed the Party orders and the military discipline since they were mostly Party members. Being influenced by the NK propaganda, all the personnel in the Air Force had an anti-American feeling, thinking that the Americans were aggressors, who interfered with the ROK politics and egged on the ROK armed forces to stir up fighting spirit. They not only hated the Americans but despised the ROK armed strength, saying that in a war with the ROK minus American participation, victory would go to NK side.

8. Method of Bracing-up of Morale and Counter-measures:

- (1) Political Training: Through 3-4 hours political indoctrination meetings each day, the officers and men were crammed with Communist ideology and stirred up with fighting spirit against the ROK. They were tired of this kind of lectures and their hearts mutinied against the propagandists,

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though their mouths were silenced for fear of punishment with purge. However, there was a latent feeling of hatred of the NK authorities in the hearts of some soldiers. [redacted] the political training was given more impetus and was further spurred following the April Revolution in ROK as the NK authorities made propaganda of an impending war with the ROK and strived to rationalize the reinforcement of military strength with their redoubled political indoctrination among the NK servicemen.

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- (2) Marriages: No non-commissioned officers and privates, except those in over-service were permitted to get married during their military service and the officers could not marry without the consent of the political department of their units. Above all a most rigid control was exercised over the flying officers, whose marriages were contracted only on the following conditions:

- a. The bride should be a woman whose family members or relatives shall not have escaped to ROK.
- b. The bride should be a woman whose parents shall not have been a landowner or a proprietor of an enterprise.
- c. The bride should be a woman who is a perfect Communist in ideology.

In order to find out about these conditions the political department makes a thoroughgoing inquiry into the background of the woman through the local Party officials and internal affairs officers before giving consent to the marriage. However, non-flying officers were given permission to marry women who fell under the above categories if and when the women showed an evidence of repentance. The weddings were conducted with a simple feast. In the cities the ceremony was held in dining halls and in the farm villages it was held with simplified receptions.

When a soldier died by accident or of illness his unit held the funeral service and interred the body instead of being cremated. There were no subsidies paid to the bereaved family or a family of wedding except some food was given to the family as a temporary subsidy.

- (3) Rewards of honor: There were four kinds of rewards of honor conferred on the Air Force personnel in accordance with the rewarding regulations of the NKA, the names of the titles being as follows: War or Labor hero, medal of military merit, written citation, oral citation.

- a. Hero: This is the highest honor reward in NK. It was given in the name of the Standing Committee chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly at the request of the unit commander via the Air Force commander and the recommendation of the minister of National Defense.

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to those airmen who each downed three F-86s without sustaining any damage to their own planes as evidenced during the Korean War. In fact, no labor hero title was given to any airmen but it was conferred on servicemen in the ground forces who rendered meritorious services in sweeping mines and bombs. There were about fifteen airmen who received the title of war hero during the Korean War.

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List of War Heroes, Air Force, NKA (* indicates active service)

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Name	Rank	Unit	Items of Merit		Merit
			Unit	Rank	
*KIM Ki-ok	Senior Colonel	Head, chair Aeronautics, Army Staff College	Aviator of a regiment 2nd Division	?	Downed 2 B-29 with YAK-P
KIM Chi-sang	Colonel (Dead)	Deputy-Commander 2nd Div.	Commander 56th Reg., 2nd Div.	?	Downed 8 F-86 with
T'AE Kuk-song	Colonel (retired)	?	Flying Staff, 2nd Div.	?	?
*KANG Chong-tok	Lt. Colonel	Commander 56th Reg., 2nd Div.	Company Commander, 1st Div.	?	Downed 1 F-51 with MIG-15 BIS
T'AE Son-hui (female)	Retired Sr. Lt.	Civilian aviator	Transport. Regiment	?	Bombed enemy positions
*PAK Chong-sik	Senior Colonel	Commander, Commanding Battalion	Transport. Regiment	?	Bombed enemy positions
KANG Song-hyon	Fell in Battle	Flying student	Student	Student	Downed 1 between 14-9 and 24 F-80.
KIM Hwa-yong	Fell in	Company Commander 2nd Div. at the time of death.	Company Commander 2nd Div.	Lt.	Downed 1 F-80

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AN Ung-chun	Fell in battle during Korean War	?	?	During Korean War	Bombed UN destroyers in Inch'on
*YI Hui-yong	Colonel	Deputy Commander, 36th Bomber Regiment.		During Korean War	Bombed enemy vessels at sea
PAKE Ki-nak	Fell in battle in	Pilot, 1st (2nd?) Div.		During Korean War	Shot down with his plane YAK-P in an air combat
*YANG T'ae-hyon	Colonel	Commander, 36th Bombing Reg.	?	During Korean War	Bombed UN destroyers at sea

- b. Awarding of military medals: The following medals, including the national flag medal, grade 1, 2, 3, (given to soldiers and civilians), the soldier's honor medal, grade 1, 2, 3, (given to soldiers of war merit), the freedom & independence medal, grade 1, 2, 3 (given to military officers of war merit), the fighting merit medal (given to officers and men of fighting merit), and the ten year medal (given to officers and men who served ten years in the armed forces), were conferred on the servicemen, who rendered meritorious services, next to those of heroes, in the name of the standing committee chairman, supreme people's assembly with the request of the unit commander via the Air Force Commander and the recommendation of the minister of National Defense. There were quite a large number of servicemen who received the national flag medals in NK.

Those who were conferred with the hero title and decorated with the first order of the national flag medal and the first order of the war merit medal were given free passages on the trains together with annuities for some time but they stopped the payment of annuities by voluntary request of the decorated persons themselves who were mindful of saving national funds. The military merit medals were conferred on all officers and men who participated in the Korean War, and the ten year medals were given to any soldiers who were in the military service over a period of ten years. The hero-title holders were greatly honored with social propaganda. Since the signing of Armistice of 1953, very few medals were conferred and the Air Force personnel especially did not expect to receive any medals.

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- c. Awarding of citations: Citations were conferred in the name of commanding generals, above the rank of a Division commander, on officers and men who rendered beneficial services to the state by their inventions of new devices (for maintenance parts in a few cases) but the Air Force commander conferred a comparatively large number of citations. When a written citation was given to a person, it accompanied no prizes, except a small amount of cash and a permit for vacation.
- d. Oral citations: Any commanding officer could reward his subordinates with oral citations for their merits. When a high ranking commanding officer above the rank of a colonel gave an oral citation a special vacation was granted in rare cases. During a ceremony of an oral citation, the soldier in question was called to stand at attention before a group of all the officers and men of the unit and when the commanding officer made an address of thanks to the soldier he would reply by saying, "I did only what was my duty for the fatherland," and then he saluted with his hand.
- (4) One month's barrack life of high ranking officers: In order to understand the toil of non-commissioned officers and privates and to maintain close relations with them several high ranking officers were selected to lead one month's life with the ranks by mingling themselves among the soldiers stationed in the first front and wearing the same uniforms and rank badges. This system was begun [redacted] by a decision of the Labor Party which made a special arrangement to see that officers in the various units entered the barracks of the ranks by rotation. As a result [redacted] even the commanders of each Division, the high ranking generals from the Ministry of National Defense, and the commanding general of the 1st Army Group had finished this lowest soldiers' life of one month each which brought about the following results:
- a. Better side-dishes were served.
- b. Excessive toils were alleviated.
- c. Relaxation on Sundays was guaranteed to a full measure, except those who were called to work on vegetable farms and to raise domestic animals.
- (5) Amusements: Playing upon musical instruments was greatly encouraged, and the officers made group purchases of the instruments and had the prices deducted from their salaries. Thus, each officer possessed one or more instruments such as guitar, violin, or mandolin. In some units, examinations of playing instruments were conducted and on Sundays the officers from the political department made visits to the residences

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to check the conditions of musical exercises. Influenced by this music boom among the officers, many privates too possessed musical instruments, and in the Air Force, this boom came into vogue [redacted] due to the encouragement by the Party rather than the spontaneous intention of the soldiers themselves. In this way, the use of musical instruments was spread throughout NK to show that this taste for love of music was the sign of advancement of the people in civilization. As for other kinds of amusements, there were facilities for volleyball and basketball. In addition, war films were shown on the air bases once or twice a week and the Air Force personnel were invited to see stage performances at the city theaters or at the unit playhouses.

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9. Conclusion: Due to an exclusive political training of Communist ideology the young military officers, especially the flying pilots, were inspired with a greater pride of future hero on the Red wing. But, judging from several flights and attempted flights of NK flying officers to the ROK since the Armistice of 1953, there was no denying that the morale of the NK Air Force was not so high as indicated by Communist propaganda which would lead one to believe that all airmen swore their loyalty to Communism. However, at present, the NK authorities are striving to force a spiritual armament of their servicemen to follow the Communist route like blind machines [redacted] to achieve their militaristic schemes. [redacted] the NK Communist leaders brought their young military officers up near to the mark of their plans and, as time goes, their plans will be completely achieved.

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Attachment 4-1

Monthly Payroll of Officer and Men

Rank	Position	Basic Salary	Mil. title allowance	Service allowance	Family allowance
Marshal		Unknown	Unknown		Unknown
Vice-Marshal		Unknown	Unknown		Unknown
General	Mil. district commander	Unknown	Unknown 27 Won	For 2 years' service, an allowance of 3% of the basic salary plus annual additional allowance of one per cent for succeeding years were given.	Unknown
Col. General	Group Army Commander	Unknown	25 Won		Unknown
Lt. General	Army Corps Commander	Unknown	23 Won		Unknown
Maj. General	Division Commander	Unknown	21 Won		Unknown
Sr. Colonel	Regiment Commander	Unknown	19 Won		Unknown
Colonel	Regiment Commander & Div. Staff	Unknown	17 Won		Unknown
Lt. Col.	Regiment Staff & Div. Staff.	Unknown	15 Won		50 won per family, 50 won per officer
Major	Battalion Commander	61 Won	13 Won		"
Captain	Battalion Staff	Unknown	11 Won		"
Sr. Lt.	Company Commander	Unknown	9 Won		"
Lieutenant	Company Staff	Unknown	7 Won		"
Jr. Lt.	Platoon Leader	Unknown	5 Won		"
Sr. Sergeant	Deputy Platoon Leader	Unknown	None	None	None, only family distribution

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Sergeant	Squad Leader	Unknown	None	None	None
Jr. Sergeant	Deputy Squad Leader	Unknown	None	None	None
Sr. Private	Squad Member	Unknown	None	None	None
Private	Squad member	Unknown	None	None	None
Non-commissioned officers in early service	Sergeants, Sr. sergeants, & master-sergeants of over-service, held by units as maintenance non-commissioned on technical staff	Unknown	None	None	50 shon

Note: The military officers were assigned to positions above battalion commanders by the Minister of National Defense, and those below deputy battalion commanders in the name of the Group Army Commander.

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Attachment 4-2

Monthly Payroll of Flying Officers
(Includes pilots, air navigators, gunners)

<u>Position</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Basic Salary</u>	<u>Mil. Title Allowance</u>	<u>Service Allowance</u>	<u>Family Allowance</u>	<u>Flying Allowance</u>
Air Force Commander	Lt. Gen.	Unknown	Same as other officers	Same as other officers	5 Won per capita	1st class-- 15 Won per hour
Division Commander	Maj. Gen.	Unknown				In addition 3 Won of class allowance for 3rd class
Deputy- Division Commander	Colonel	Unknown				
Regiment Commander	Sr. Col. or Col.	Unknown				
Deputy- Regiment Commander	Lt. Col.	Unknown				
Battalion Commander	Major	Unknown				
Deputy- Battalion Commander	Captain	Unknown				
Company Commander	Sr. Lt.	70 Won				
Responsible Aviator	Sr. Lt. or Lt.	64 Won				
Aviator (plain)	Lt.	61 Won				

Note: (1) The flying officers above the position of a battalion commander were assigned by the Minister of National Defense, and below deputy-battalion commander in the name of the Air Force Commander.

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- (2) The basic salaries were higher than those of officers in other branches of the Armed Forces. In other words, the amounts being equal to an ordinary major's pay.
- (3) When an aviator of the first, the second or the third class made flights in all weathers throughout the month, he received two kinds of flying allowances.
- (4) The gunner was a master-sergeant [redacted] but it was raised to the rank of a junior lieutenant [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- (5) The air navigators were classified as the company navigator, the battalion navigator, and the regiment navigator.

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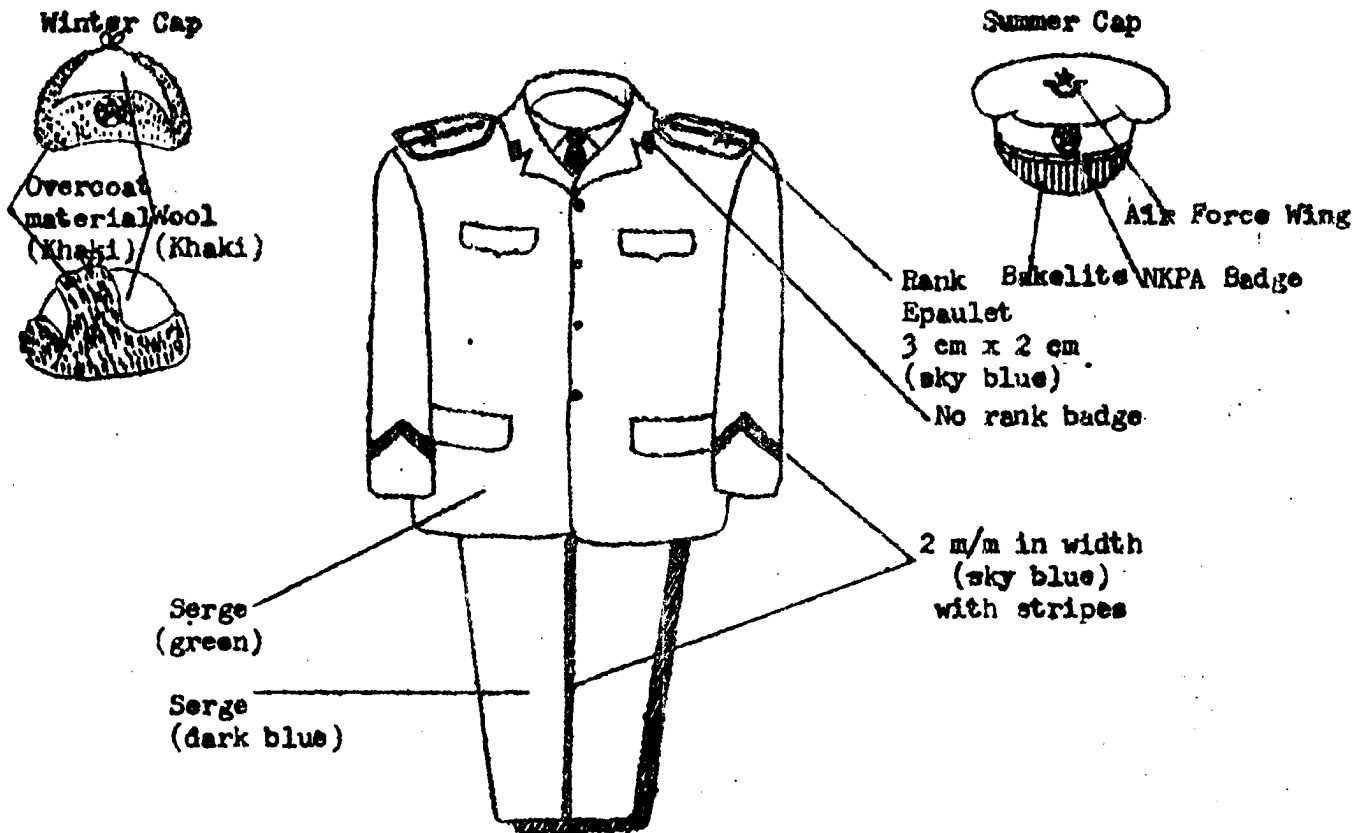
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Attachment 4-3

Sketch of Caps and Ceremonial Dress of Flying Officers



- Note:
- (1) The coat was in VENT style.
 - (2) Stripes of sky blue run along the sides of the trousers.
 - (3) The ceremonial dresses were also given to high ranking officers of the ground force, but the stripes on the trousers were in red.
 - (4) The winter cap was same as that of officers above major of the ground force.
 - (5) The summer cap was same as that of the officers of the ground force, but a stripe of sky blue runs on its brim. (The brim of infantry cap was red-striped).

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Attachment 4-4

Rank Insignia, NK Air Force



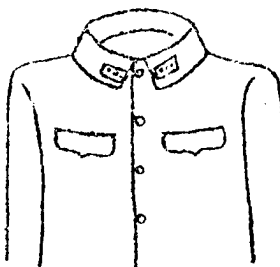
Air Force Wing



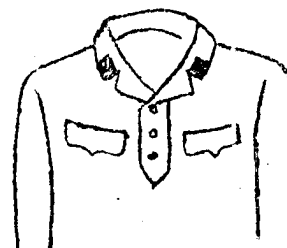
NKPA Cap
Insignia



Pilot Ceremonial
Uniform



Officer's
Uniform



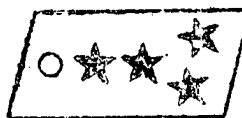
NCD Uniform



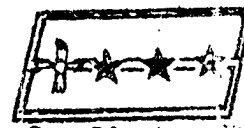
Marshal



Colonel



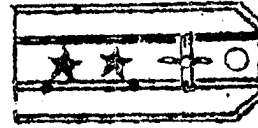
General



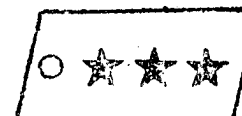
Sr. Lieutenant



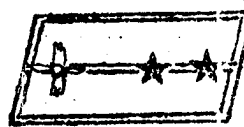
Vice Marshal



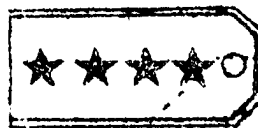
Jr. Colonel



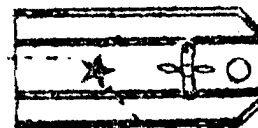
Col. General



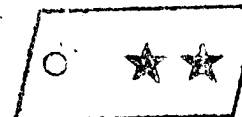
Lieutenant



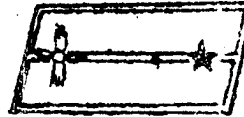
General



Major



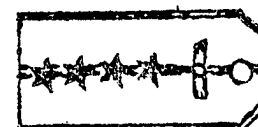
Lt. General



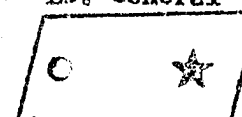
Jr. Lieutenant



Col. General



Captain



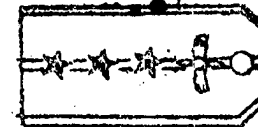
Maj. General



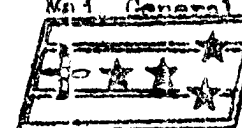
Master Sergeant



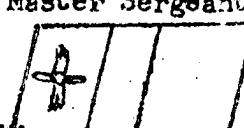
Lt. General



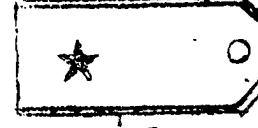
Sr. Lieutenant



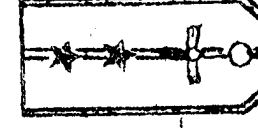
Sr. Colonel



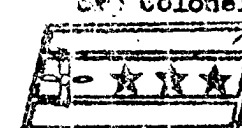
Senior Sergeant



Maj. General



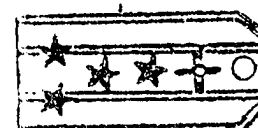
Lieutenant



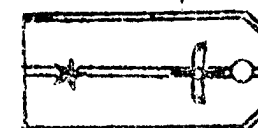
Colonel



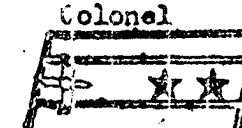
Sergeant



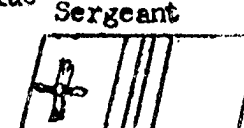
Sr. Colonel



Jr. Lieutenant



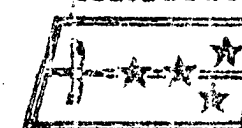
Jr. Colonel



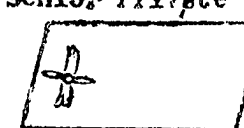
Junior Sergeant

Sr. Colonel

Jr. Lieutenant



Captain



Private

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